

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Activity of the Armies.

There appears to be great activity at this time in both the federal and rebel armies in the Mississippi valley. While the former are massing troops in Tennessee and Mississippi, the latter are invading Missouri again, and also sending great numbers of men to join Bragg at Vicksburg. There is continual skirmishing on all the outposts throughout the whole extended lines of the west. The rebels are desperate and daring, while the federal armies were never so confident of success as now. Such activity must soon bring on tremendous battles which may decide the fate of the rebellion. We have been getting ready and trying experiments a long time. Let us hope that the day of results draws nigh, and that it will bring triumph to the old flag and peace to the country.

New Guns for the Iron Clads.

It seems that Capt. Dahlgren has charge of the ordnance department at Washington, and having succeeded in making an improvement on the old style of guns, many years ago, he came to the conclusion that no further improvement could ever be made. Acting upon this hypothesis he has insisted upon arming the iron-clads with "Dahlgrens." This is said to be the cause of the failure at Charleston, and it has now been decided to take out all ordnance of that kind and replace them with new and improved artillery. We fear this will delay the attack on Charleston some weeks. There have been many complaints of the obstinacy and want of progress in the ordnance department at Washington, and we hope now the country will speedily get rid of Dahlgren and his guns. They have both had their day.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

According to recent intelligence, the situation of our forces at Vicksburg has been materially changed within the last few days. Some fifteen transports and a number of gunboats have succeeded in running the blockade, and we now have a large land force thirty miles below Vicksburg, on the Louisiana shore, at a place called Carthage, where Gen. Grant has his headquarters. The bulk of the troops either went overland to Carthage, or by the new canal, and cut-off which is announced as a success. There are now eight gunboats, in addition to Admiral Farragut's fleet, between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A battery of heavy Parrot guns has commenced shelling Vicksburg from the old position above the town, and it is reported that a fleet of gunboats have run by Hain's Bluff. It is also rumored that the batteries in the front of the town are silent, no longer firing upon boats which pass down the river.

These rumors and statements may not all be true, but it is evident that a new phase has been placed upon the situation at Vicksburg, and that prospects wear a much more hopeful aspect than they did two weeks ago. The supplies of the rebels from the Red river country are effectively cut off, and they will be attacked from a new quarter, for which they have, probably, not prepared themselves.

THE ALABAMA.—The English papers contain extracts from the correspondence between the commissioners of customs and the custom house authorities at Liverpool, relating to the building, fitting out and sailing of the Alabama. One of the most interesting portions of the correspondence is the sworn deposition of William Passmore, who stated that he was engaged as a sailor to serve on the vessel, and was told by Captain Butler that it was going to fight for the southern government. Nevertheless, the commissioners of customs considered this insufficient to justify the seizure of the vessel!

COTTON IN EUROPE.—The importations of cotton into England for the present year have amounted to 310,000 bales, against 200,000 for the corresponding period in 1861. The quantity afloat on its way to that country was estimated at 400,000 bales at the latest dates. On the whole, the condition of the cotton manufacture is considered to have improved greatly during the year. The reports from India as to the growing crop are favorable. In Madras Presidency something over a million acres are under cultivation for cotton—an increase of thirty per cent. upon the preceding year. The new crop has turned out well, both as to quantity and quality.

INJURIES TO COMMERCE.—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says that the steamer North American, which arrived at that port last Saturday evening from Liverpool, brings seventeen American captains of merchantmen. Eleven of these captains sold their ships abroad, on account of the immense war risks, and no demand for freight under the hazard of shipments in American bottoms; four had their ships captured and burned by the confederate cruiser Alabama—two remaining captains lost their ships at sea.

Buffaloes have been lately shot with-

The Prospects of the Rebellion—The President's Proclamation.

The following is the conclusion of a narrative of the experiences of C. R. Deniston, of Green county, Wisconsin, as a prisoner in the south. Mr. D. was on a visit to the 22d regiment, at the time of its capture at Brentwood on the 25th of March:

A few words in regard to the state of the rebel army, and the proclamation, and I am done.

No man can travel through the south without being strongly impressed with the fact that all the available force of the south is in the field. I did not see in any entire journey, except in the ranks, one, either young or old, that looked like an able-bodied man. According to the best statement they have, quite conscripting, taking out every man fit for duty. The youth and the aged are alike in arms supporting the monstrous rebellion. Old, gray-headed men were continually met doing guard duty. Still their tone is quite defiant. Let every peace (?) man—God save the name—understand what I most positively assert, that universally the issue presented by the rebel officers and soldiers is, "You must either whip us or acknowledge our independence." In no single instance do they lay down middle ground—there is no talk of voluntarily coming back into the Union as the price of any compromise. The issue narrowed down by them with one accord, and presented to us is simply, "subjugate us or be subjugated by us." And it is an issue which, whether willingly or unwillingly, we must accept. The ingenuity of even the combined Yankee race may be racked, but all in vain, to find another alternative. Republicans! demand! all citizens of my common country, there being no possible escape, which of the two alternatives do you select as your May manifest in every instance direct our choice!

The rebels have strong hopes of a collision in the north, between the government or administration party, (for I regard these two terms as practically synonymous, as also do the rebels,) and the "copper heads," (a term used by the rebels themselves.) The strong common sense and honest energy of purpose of our people will undoubtedly disappoint this. Of this I have no doubt whatever.

The proclamation, whatever croakers say, however much the lovers of rebellion may quibble on its constitutional aspect, or however much honest, good meaning men have differed in the past as to its wisdom, is undoubtedly working the ruin of secession. Everywhere it is the subject of conversation upon which they never weary—the one ground work of their fear and anxiety—the standing theme for curses, loud and long, for "Lincoln's government." And no christian man can listen to their talk without a glow of patriotic feeling, for there is an inseparable element in the character of such an one, and without thanking God that our good president has thus struck a death blow to rebellion. I honestly believe that it has done more for our cause than to have brought an additional half-million men into the field.

It cannot be over offering the single sentiment that with such advantages on our side, with such generals as Hooker, Rosecrans, &c., who are hated as ardently as McClellan and Buell by rebel authorities, "the gentlemen" as contradistinguished from Rosecrans, are loved, the rebellion will be ground to powder in a reasonable length of time. I entirely fail to read the signs of the times, if the fiat has not already again gone forth concerning a great social evil, and an organized body of men that seek to make that evil the corner stone of their bastard government—"God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting!"

With intense love and confidence in my government, only equalled by my hatred and loathing of the spirit of rebellion, I am, &c.

CHAS. R. DENISTON.

A Bloody Riot in Amboy, Illinois.

From the Amboy, (Ill.) Times, April 22.

On Saturday evening last our streets were the scene of a most disgraceful and bloody riot. Three men named Dolan, Freil, and Rourke appeared to be the ringleaders. Moses Crombie, son of A. W. Crombie, of this town, we believe was the first person attacked. Dolan commenced the quarrel with him and getting rather more than he bargained for, others came to his assistance, and all set upon Crombie, and would have undoubtedly killed him had not several of our good citizens interfered to save him. The row then became general, and every man known to the rioters as an "abolitionist"—as Union men are now indiscriminately called—was set upon, whether engaged in quieting the disturbance, or walking peacefully along the street. We were not present at the melee, but are informed that as many as forty or fifty persons seemed to be backing and arming on the rioters. We are inclined to think this an exaggeration, but there were certainly enough to reflect seriously upon the credit of our city. Among those most seriously injured by the rioters were the following: Moses Crombie, C. D. Sears, Chas. Chapin, John Mickler, Abram Morrison, A. W. Crombie, W. C. Sears, S. Goldman; and many others, were furiously assailed but escaped with no injury of consequence.

As soon as one of the rioters picked up on a man a dozen would come to his assistance and with blows and kicks disabed him and then attack a new victim.

As the alarm spread and our good citizens gathered, the rioters began to cool off and quiet was finally restored. Much credit is due Russell Roster for the prompt manner in which he brought one of the rioters to grass and persuaded another, who was chasing Mr. C. D. Sears, Officer Trevelick, who was the crowd, and did his duty well. The friends of the rioters hustled them out of town before any arrests were made, but on Monday last, Rourke was seen on the streets, and promptly arrested by C. W. Dell, city marshal. Justice Andrews heard the case and held the accused to answer. He gave bail and is at liberty. It is currently reported that Rourke has been in the rebel army, and is intending to return to the land of secession. A piece of a confederate \$5 note picked up in the court room where the prisoner sat, strengthens this suspicion. If he was innocent in this particular, why should he hide himself of the precious material?

It is earnestly to be hoped that the remainder of the rioters will be arrested and caused to feel the extreme rigors of the law. When the troops of General Burnside were marching through the streets of Cincinnati the other day, they passed the hall where the democratic convention was in session. But not a shout or the waving of a handkerchief, or even a friendly smile greeted the brave fellows who were going under the stars and stripes to meet the rebels. All was silence and sullenness in the copperhead nest. This action certainly was consistent with that spirit which leads men to smile over rebel and look sad over Union victories, that spirit which omits no opportunity to counsel submission to the rebels; and that policy which endeavors to raise up resistance to the conscription law and every measure calculated to crush the rebellion.—*Levinston Journal.*

The legislature of Ohio has responded to the resolutions and messages of the sol-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, April 24.

Simas, the fugitive slave who was returned to slavery from here some years ago, arrived here, to day, having escaped from Vicksburg.

A vessel from Cape Haytin, 1st, has arrived. It is reported there that the Alabama chased two vessels ashore on the Turks Island passage on the 26th. One went to pieces. The cargo of the other would be saved.

NEWBURN, N. C., April 19.
The rebels have abandoned the attack on Washington, N. C., giving up all hope. The perseverance and pluck of the little garrison, keeping at bay 1,700 rebels, is without parallel in the war. Gen. Hickman's brigade has arrived here from Port Royal. It appears that the rest of Foster's troops are so anxious to return to this department that they offer to re-enlist for the war if allowed to return to North Carolina under their old commander. Foster orders all rebel sympathizers and government officials outside of our lines. Gen. Nagle arrived from New York, Tuesday, and left yesterday at the head of an expedition in pursuit of the enemy. Deserters confirm the reports of starvation and dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

NEW YORK, April 24.
Stocks, board adjourned at one o'clock, prices better, large business. Gold 51 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 24.
The great billiard match last night, between Goldthwaite and Kavanagh, resulted in favor of the latter, winning the game by 126 points.

CINCINNATI, April 23.
A lady named Somers, and her two daughters, in Covington, were arrested to day, on charge of being parties to the transportation of two rebel mails, captured in Central Kentucky. The contents of the mails consist several residents in this city, Covington and Newport; but their names are not made public at present. The arrest of Mrs. Somers & Co. was made under general order No. 33, and they will be court-martialed. Dr. J. B. Stephenson was also arrested for disloyal language, and is to be sent to Fort Mifflin.

Contraband shipments are being seized almost daily by custom officers. All methods to send goods, etc., into Tennessee are resorted to, the latest being medicines in coffins.

Mayor Hatch has ordered the city police to arrest all deserters found in the city, and turn them over to the military authorities.

A pontoon bridge is being constructed across Licking river, back of Covington and Newport, connecting the fortifications, by order of Gen. Burnside.

The new iron clad gunboats—the Clifton and James Thompson—will leave for the sea to-morrow evening.

Gen. Burnside has prohibited traffic in confederate scrip, in his department, as being in violation of order No. 33.

Fifty-six negroes were shipped from this city to-day, for Massachusetts, for Fred. Douglass' regiment.

St. Louis, April 24.
Gov. Gamble has called four regiments of militia into the service for thirty days.

General Curtis has received an order that no negroes shall be taken from this city without a special permit, in consequence of the extensive kidnapping in this vicinity.

Dispatches at headquarters announce the arrival of McNeill's command at Capt. Girardeau yesterday. That place and Pilot Knob are regarded as secure. The rebels occupy Fredericktown, 22 miles east of Pilot Knob.

MADISON, Wis., April 23.
Acting Governor Lewis has issued a proclamation especially recommending the observance of the day of fasting and prayer (next Thursday) appointed by the President, by laying aside all secular business, and devoting the day to confession of sins and prayer to the Almighty Ruler for forgiveness, the speedy triumph of our forces over armed rebellion, and the restoration of peace.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Capt. Worden was yesterday ordered to report to Admiral Gregory, at New York, to assist in fitting out the iron-clads now in process of construction there.

Thirty-six rebel prisoners, captured in Western Virginia by Gen. Milroy's troops, have arrived here. Eighteen of the number had been taken from the rebels, and eight of them signed their intention of enlisting in a late Virginia regiment.

Gov. Johnson's Tennessee force is now exceeding twenty-five thousand men, to be mustered in during the war, and is to include negro regiments.

Richmond papers of the 20th mention a battle near Newbern, lasting an hour and a half, and stating that at its end the rebels were forced to retire with small loss.

NEW YORK, April 24.
A Washington special to the New York Evening Post, this afternoon, says:

"The sales of government 6-20 bonds are very large. For some days past the bonds have been selling faster than the government can print them."

It is raining in torrents here. The Potomac and Rappahannock are very high. The roads are horrible."

The steamboat White Rover reports that fifteen transports and gunboats ran by the batteries at Vicksburg last Monday night, without loss.

Dispatches of this evening from Memphis say that transports are now running from Young's Point to Warrington without obstruction. The rebel batteries are all silent.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Col. Malcom, one of the employees of the American Fur Co., has just arrived here in a Mackinac boat, from the gold mines of the upper Missouri, 2,200 miles by river, and 1,500 by land above this place.

The party brings 300 pounds in gold dust. They say that miners made five dollars a day, the past winter, and had to use hot water to wash their gold. They report 6,000 persons already in the mines.

The first boat of the season—the Isabella—arrived here a few days since, laden with government stores for Gen. Cook's command. She returned immediately after discharging, for another load. The steamer Robt. Campbell is a few miles below; also loaded with quartermaster and ordnance stores. "This begins to look something like active operations against the hostile red-shirt, who have been so long suffered to go unpunished of justice!"

The Indians have already commenced to divide up into small parties for guerrilla warfare, and it is very doubtful whether Gen. Cook will be able to catch them after he gets into their country. It is certain, however, that no exertion will be spared on his part to mete out to these inhuman devils a just and speedy punishment, and if the expedition is not a success, it will be because of the impossibility to come up with the enemy.

St. Louis, April 24.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The rebels took possession of Fredericktown, yesterday morning, capturing the telegraph opera-

tion. There is a rumor mentioned at residents' headquarters that the rebels' occupation of the place was contested by the enrolled militia, but nothing definite is known.

A cavalry raid, by rebels, toward St. Genevieve, is predicted.

No boats are yet allowed to go down the river.

A report, through General Herron's headquarters, represents Price at Pocahontas with 12,000 conscripts. Marmaduke is in command in Southeast Missouri.

Gen. Vandever has assumed command at Rolla. Fayetteville has been evacuated by Col. Harrison—the troops falling back on Springfield. Scouting in the vicinity of every military post has been carried on for the last few days with great activity.

It is announced semi-officially, that a gunboat will soon be ready to convey steamers down the river to Cairo. There is no serious apprehension of the present raid of the rebels inflicting mischief to any great extent. The preparations are ample for the emergency. As usual, hundreds of absurd rumors have been circulated to day.

The Democrat publishes the following to-morrow morning, Friday: The well known Memphis packet Belle Memphis was cut out from our levee on Friday morning at three or four o'clock. At least the circumstances attending the clandestine departure of that vessel in the small hours, had led some to the fear that she has been captured by a carefully concocted and boldly executed rebel scheme. This morning the agents and some of the officers were engaged in talking over the event, and attempting to come to a satisfactory explanation of the mysterious affair, but they were still in a bewildered condition at last accounts.

It seems that at three or four o'clock a. m., twenty armed men, headed by one who called himself a member of Gen. Curtis' staff, seized the boat, the captain and clerk, and one of the officers being absent in the city, and administered an oath of secrecy to the passengers and all of the crew and officers who remained. They administered the same oath to the gentleman acting as the revenue aid, and sent him ashore. As soon as steam could be made, the boat backed out without supplies of provisions or anything else, and there is no boat at present in port fast enough to overtake her.

Cairo, April 24.
The steamer Hillman arrived from Memphis this evening. Her news was mainly anticipated by telegraph last night.

The Hillman brought nearly one million dollars in the hands of the express company, from soldiers to their families—mainly from those at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

Hon. W. H. Green and G. W. Hall were yesterday put under arrest here, charged with uttering copperhead or disloyal sentiments. They are both paroled for five days, after which they will come to trial.

The gunboat Choctaw left her moorings yesterday to go into active service.

The new iron-clad called the Neumkeag, arrived from Cincinnati, April 23.

Memphis, April 23, via Cairo, 24.
Special to the Times.—According to the best information, no fighting of consequence occurred on the Coldwater river, or near Hernando, yesterday. Several houses were burned at Hernando yesterday.

It is reported that Holly Springs has been occupied by the federals.

Major Hayes, of the 6th Ohio cavalry, died from the shot received near Hernando on Saturday. His remains were brought to this city, and the military turned out to the funeral to-day.

During the fighting thus far the federal loss has been small. One colonel is reported killed; his name is unascertained.

Rebel reports say that Gen. Loring has arrived from Fort Pemberton, with several thousand men, and reinforced Chalmers. More hard fighting is anticipated.

Between 60 and 70 prisoners, from Coldwater and other sources, arrived yesterday and to-day.

A train was fired upon, on the Charleston railroad, on Monday, no body was hurt.

The steamer Prima Donna arrived from Vicksburg this morning.

When the gunboats and transports ran the blockade, on Thursday night, all went past the Warrenton batteries also, but the Forest Queen, which, being disabled, put in at the mouth of the lower canal, and repairs. On Tuesday she ran by Warrenton and joined the fleet. She was not fired on.

There is nothing new from Greenville, Mississippi.

Nothing reliable can be obtained relative to fighting on the Coldwater.

St. Paul, Minn., April 24.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The condemned Sioux who have been imprisoned at Mankato since last fall, passed here to-day on the steamer Favorite bound for Davenport. The whole affair was conducted with great secrecy to prevent trouble with citizens. They were embarked during the night of the 21st. The citizens of Mankato awoke to find the prisoners gone.

Forty-eight prisoners, not condemned, were left at Fort Snelling. Two hundred and seventy-seven Indians and twenty-four squaws, who go as cooks, went down the river. The orders for their removal were sent from Washington a month ago, but so well kept secret as to surprise all engaged in it. The Favorite was instructed to land only for food. She did not stop here, and but few knew of the movement, until she passed.

These Indians will be turned over to the military authorities at Davenport, and confined at Leavenworth during the Indian war, and probably for life.

Great indignation and excitement prevail at this removal, as the citizens had determined they should not leave alive. This relieves seven companies from guard duty for the expedition which leaves next Monday.

To-Day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 23.
The Richmond Whig, of the 21st, on the authority of a despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says that the rebel Gen. Chalmer's command has repulsed 4000 of our cavalry, artillery and infantry at Coldwater, and that the Union troops retreated in great haste and confusion. Chalmer was pursuing energetically.

WASHINGTON, April 24.
World's special.—A partial revolution has been effected in the ordinance bureau of the war department in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston, and new instructions have been issued respecting the arrangement of iron-clads, not only of those at Port Royal, but those now building. Dahlgren guns are to be removed, and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a load, is to be substituted. This is to be done before an attack on Charleston is renewed.

By means of this change a single effective shot may breach Sumter. It also may be effectively bombarded at much greater distance by new guns now in process of construction; but it is believed several weeks will elapse before they can be put in a sufficient number of Monitors to permit the renewal of the attack on Charleston. It was rumored at one time that Ericsson protested against sending his iron-clad into collision with the forts at Charleston with no better armament than they carried. At least the necessity of a change is admitted.

The debt of the confederate government is \$300,000,000 and the Charleston Mercury estimates the yearly current expenses of the government in the future at \$34,000,000, or about seven dollars a year to each man, woman and child, white and black—eight or nine times as much as any tax ever levied in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, April 23.
A dirty copperhead demagogue, M. Y. Johnson by name, who resides in Galena, and was put in Fort Lafayette last fall for encouraging enlistments and released after the state furnished his quota, is now engaged in going round the country and giving a history of his pretended sufferings, accompanied of course with copious abuse of the government through whose leniently such reptiles are permitted to go at large. At Mineral Point, recently, in a speech before the democratic club, the Tribune says "he thanked God that the rebels had six of the brave federal officers in close confinement at Richmond as hostages for a rebel pirate confined in Fort La Fayette."

The preservation of copper from corrosion furnishes us with exquisite specimens of ancient art. We have before us a small coin, weighing less than one eighth of a cent, coined in the reign of Constantine the Great, on which a representation of Romulus and Remus, with the wolf, is as perfect as on the day of its coinage.—*Journal Commerce.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book,

FOR USE in the Congregational Church, a full supply at

Janesville, April 20th, 1862.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

Concentrated Lye.

A Article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye.

Try it. For sale at the

Sign of the Golden Mortar,

State street. (ap25) J. G. HOLWELL.

10,000 Evergreens!

from five to eight feet high, at the low price of

Fifty Cents Each

in variety. AUSTRIAN PINE, SCOTCH PINE, NORWAY SPRUCE, AMERICAN SPRUCE, AMERICAN BALSAM FIR, AMERICAN.

200,000 FRUIT TREES

at prices that will

DEFY COMPETITION.

EVERGREEN NURSERY,

two miles south of depot, H. B. DRAKE & CO.

114 Fashion Plates

FOR MAY.

FRANK LESLIE'S

LADY'S MAGAZINE

AND

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

Ready for May.

Reasons Why Every Lady Should Take

FRANK LESLIE'S

LADY'S MAGAZINE

AND

GAZETTE OF FASHION.

1st. Because it is the earliest

chronicler of the latest Parisian fashions.

2d. It has established Agents in Paris, London, and Berlin, who forward by every steamer the latest novelties in advance of their publication in this city, exclusively for this Magazine.

3d. Having the largest Engraving establishment in this country, the Publisher possesses unequalled facilities for rapidly reproducing Fashion Plates for our Magazine.

4th. The Colored Steel Fashion Plate is double the size of the largest plate published in any other magazine. It consequently contains twice the number of models for dress.

5th. The forthcoming May number of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine contains 114 Fashion Plates, besides the Colored Steel Plate, which is a large number in itself, and which will give our American readers a complete wardrobe.

6th. The May Number contains a mammoth Full Page engraving of the pictures of twenty-seven leaders of fashion of the French Court.

7th. Besides the Fashions, a large space is devoted to useful and ornamental Needlework, Braiding, Patterns, Tail, Poetry, Biography, etc.

8th. This Magazine is published in advance of all others, and can be had at all Bookellers and News Agents.

9th. The May Number is issued in a beautiful enameled Cover, printed in colors.

Price 35 Cents in all Bookstores.

ap25) J. G. HOLWELL.

Photograph Albums.

I HAVE this day received direct from the manufac-

turers, the largest and best assortment of

ALBUMS

ever exhibited in Janesville. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine.

April 24th, 1862. J. SUTHERLAND.

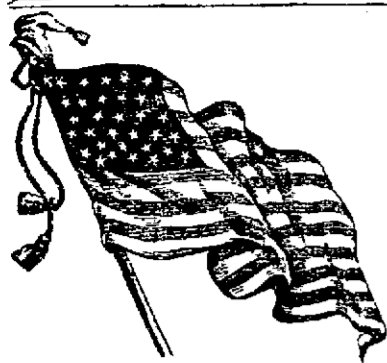
ap25) J. G. HOLWELL.

FOR SALE!

All the real estate and property belonging to the Million Institute, to wit: the brick house on Franklin street, in the city of Janesville, and a large lot of land, situated in the town of Janesville, and containing about 100 acres, for further particulars enquire of James M. Ryan, treasurer, in the village of Milton.

All debts due, or account against said Institute are desired to be paid or presented within thirty days from this date. Dated April 16th, 1862. By order of the Institute.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES, BRUSHES.



Forever float that standard—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Activity of the Armies.

There appears to be great activity at this time in both the federal and rebel armies in the Mississippi valley. While the former are massing troops in Tennessee and Mississippi, the latter are invading Missouri again, and also sending great numbers of men to join Bragg at Tullahoma. There is continual skirmishing on all the outposts throughout the whole extended lines of the west. The rebels are desperate and daring, while the federal armies were never so confident of success as now. Such activity must soon bring on tremendous battles which may decide the fate of the rebellion. We have been getting ready and trying experiments a long time. Let us hope that the day of results draws nigh, and that it will bring triumph to the old flag and peace to the country.

New Guns for the Iron Clads.

It seems that Capt. Dahlgren has charge of the ordnance department at Washington, and having succeeded in making an improvement on the old style of guns, many years ago, he came to the conclusion that no further improvement could ever be made. Acting upon this hypothesis he has insisted upon arming the iron-clads with "Dahlgrens." This is said to be the cause of the failure at Charleston, and it has now been decided to take out all ordnance of that kind and replace them with new and improved artillery. We fear this will delay the attack on Charleston some weeks. There have been many complaints of the ordnance department at Washington, and we hope now the country will speedily get rid of Dahlgren and his guns. They have both had their day.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

According to recent intelligence, the situation of our forces at Vicksburg has been materially changed within the last few days. Some fifteen transports and a number of gunboats have succeeded in running the blockade, and we now have a large land force thirty miles below Vicksburg, on the Louisiana shore, at a place called Carthage, where Gen. Grant has his headquarters. The bulk of the troops either went overland to Carthage, or by the new canal and out-off which is announced as a success. There are now eight gunboats, in addition to Admiral Farragut's fleet, between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A battery of heavy Parrot guns has commenced shelling Vicksburg from the old position above the town, and it is reported that a fleet of gunboats have run by Haines' Bluff. It is also rumored that the batteries in the front of the town are silent, no longer firing upon boats which pass down the river.

These rumors and statements may not all be true, but it is evident that a new phase has been placed upon the situation at Vicksburg, and that prospects were a much more hopeful aspect than they did two weeks ago. The supplies of the rebels from the Red river country are effectively cut off, and they will be attacked from a new quarter, for which they have, probably, not prepared themselves.

THE ALABAMA.—The English papers contain extracts from the correspondence between the commissioners of customs and the custom house authorities at Liverpool, relating to the building, fitting out and sailing of the Alabama. One of the most interesting portions of the correspondence is the sworn deposition of William Passmore, who stated that he was engaged as a sailor to serve on the vessel, and was told by Captain Butler that it was going to fight for the southern government. Nevertheless, the commissioners of customs considered this insufficient to justify the seizure of the vessel!

COTTON IN EUROPE.—The importations of cotton into England for the present year have amounted to 310,000 bales, against 200,000 for the corresponding period in 1862. The quantity of cotton on its way to that country was estimated at 400,000 bales at the latest dates. On the whole, the condition of the cotton manufacture is considered to have improved greatly during the year. The reports from India as to the growing crop are favorable. In Madras Presidency something over a million acres are under cultivation for cotton—an increase of thirty per cent. upon the preceding year. The new crop has turned out well, both as to quantity and quality.

INJURIES TO COMMERCE.—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser says that the steamer North American, which arrived at that port last Saturday evening from Liverpool, brings seventeen American captains of merchantmen. Eleven of these captains sold their ships abroad, on account of the immense war risks, and no demand for freights under the hazard of shipments in American bottoms; four had their ships captured and burned by the confederate cruiser Alabama—two remaining captains lost their ships at sea.

Buffaloes have been lately shot with-

The President's Proclamation.—The President's Proclamation.

The following is the conclusion of a narrative of the experiences of C. R. Deniston, of Green county, Wisconsin, as a prisoner in the south. Mr. D. was on a visit to the 22d regiment, at the time of its capture at Brentwood on the 26th of March:

A few words in regard to the state of the rebel army, and the proclamation, and I am done. No man can travel through the south without being strongly impressed with the fact that all the available force of the south is in the field. I did not see in my entire journey, except in the ranks, one, either young or old, that looked like an able bodied man. According to their own statement they have quit conscripting, having got every man fit for duty. The youth and the aged are alike in arms supporting the monstrous rebellion. Old, gray headed men were continually met doing guard duty. Still there is one thing quite defiant. Let every person (?) man—God save the name—understand what I most positively assert, that universally the issue presented by the rebel officers and soldiers is, "You must either whip us or acknowledge our independence." In no single instance do they lay down middle ground—there is no talk of voluntarily coming back into the Union as the price of any compromise. The issue narrowed down by them with one accord, and presented to us is simply, "subjugate us or be subjugated by us." And it is an issue which, whether willingly or unwillingly, we must accept. The ingenuity of even the combined Yankee race may be racked, but all in vain, to find another alternative. Republicans! democrats! all citizens of my common country, there being no possible escape, which of the two alternatives do we elect as ours? May manliness in every instance direct our choice!

The rebels have strong hopes of a collision in the north, between the government or of administration party, (for I regard these two as practically the same) and the rebels, and the "upper heads," (a term used by the rebels themselves.) The strong common sense and honest energy of purpose of our people will undoubtedly disappoint this. Of this I have no doubt whatever.

The proclamation, whatever croakers say, however much the lovers of rebellion may quibble on its constitutional aspect, or however much honest, good meaning men have differed in their opinion as to its wisdom, is undoubtedly working the ruin of secession. Everywhere it is the subject of conversation upon which they never weary—the one ground-work of their fear and anxiety—the standing theme for curses, loud and long, for "Lincoln's government." And no christian man can listen to their talk without a glow of patriotic feeling, for there is an inseparable element in the character of such an one, and without thanking God that our good president has thus struck death to the rebellion. I honestly believe that it has done more for our country than to have brought an additional half-million men into the field.

I cannot forbear offering the single sentiment that with such advantages on our side, with such generals as Hooker, Rosecrans, &c., who are hated as ardently as McClellan and Buell (by rebel authority "the gentlemen") as contradistinguished from Rosecrans, are loved, the rebellion will be ground to powder in a reasonable length of time. I entirely fail to read the signs of the times, if the fact has not already again gone forth concerning a great social evil, and an organized body of men that seek to make that evil the corner stone of their bastard government—"God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting."

With intense love and confidence in my government, only equalled by my hatred and loathing of the spirit of rebellion,
I am, &c.
CHAS. R. DENISTON.

A Bloody Riot in Amboy, Illinois.

From the Amboy, (Ill.) Times, April 23. On Saturday evening last our streets were the scene of a most disgraceful and bloody riot. Three men named Dolan, Freil, and Bourke appeared to be the ringleaders. Moses Crombie, son of A. W. Crombie, of this town, we believe was the first person attacked. Dolan commenced the quarrel with him and getting rather more than he bargained for, others came to his assistance, and all set upon Crombie, and would have undoubtedly killed him had not several of the crowd intervened to save him. The row then became general, and even men known to the rioters as an "abolitionist"—as Union men are now indiscriminately called—was set upon, whether engaged in quieting the disturbance, or walking peacefully along the street. We were not present at the melee, but are informed that as many as forty or fifty persons seemed to be backing and urging on the rioters. We are inclined to think this an exaggeration, but there were certainly enough to reflect seriously upon the credit of the city. Among the rioters were the following: Moses Crombie, C. D. Sears, Chas. Chipley, John Mickler, Abram Morrison, A. W. Crombie, W. C. Sears, S. Goldman; and many others, were furiously assailed but escaped with no injury of consequence.

As soon as one of the rioters pitched upon a man a dozen would come to his assistance, and with blows and kicks disable him and then attack a new victim. As the riot spread and our good citizens gathered, the rioters began to get quiet and were finally restored. Much credit is due Russell Hosier for the prompt manner in which he brought one of the rioters to grass and persuaded another, who was chasing Mr. C. D. Sears, Officer Treadwell, who was on the ground, did his duty well. The friends of the rioters hurried them out of town before any arrests were made, but, on Monday last, Kourke was seen on the streets, and was promptly arrested by C. W. Bell, city marshal. Justice Andrews heard the case and held the accused to answer. He gave bail and is at liberty. It is currently reported that Kourke has been in the rebel army, and is intending to return to the land of secession. A piece of a confederate \$5 note picked up in the court room where the prisoner sat, strengthens this suspicion. If he was innocent in this particular, why should he rid himself of this precious material?

It is earnest to be hoped that the remainder of the rioters will be arrested and caused to feel the extreme rigors of the law. When the troops of General Burnside were marching through the streets of Cincinnati the other day, they passed the hall where the democratic convention was in session. But not a shout or the waving of a banner, or even a friendly smile greeted the brave fellows who were going under the stars and stripes to meet the rebels. All was silence and sullenness in the copperhead nest. This action certainly was consistent with that spirit which leads men to smile over rebel and look over Union victories, that spirit which omits no opportunity to counsel submission to the rebels, and that policy which endeavors to raise up resistance to the conscription law and very measure calculated to crush the rebellion.—*Leviathan Journal.*

The legislature of Ohio has responded to the resolutions and messages of the soldiers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Boston, April 24.

Sims, the fugitive slave who was returned to slavery from here some years ago, arrived here, to-day, having escaped from Vicksburg.

A vessel from Cape Hayti, lat, has arrived. It is reported that the Alabama chased two vessels ashore on the Turks Island passage on the 26th. One went to pieces. The cargo of the other would be saved.

NEWBURN, N. C., April 19.

The rebels have abandoned the attack on Washington, N. C., giving it up as hopeless. The perseverance and pluck of the little garrison, keeping at bay 17,000 rebels, is without parallel in the war. Gen. Pickens' brigade has arrived here from Fort Mifflin. It appears that the rest of Foster's troops are about to return to the rebel army, that they offer to surrender for the war if allowed to return to North Carolina under their old commander. Foster orders all rebel sympathizers and government officials outside of our lines. Gen. Nagle arrived from New York, Tuesday, and left yesterday at the head of an expedition in pursuit of the enemy. Deserters confirm the reports of starvation and dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Stocks, bond adjourned at Wall Street, prices better, large business. Gold 61 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The great billiard match last night, between Goldwater and Kavanaugh, resulted in favor of the latter, winning the game by 126 points.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

A lady named Somers, and her two daughters, in Covington, were arrested to-day, on charge of being parties to the transportation of two rebel mails, captured in Central Kentucky. The contents of the mails convict several residents in this city, Covington and Newport; but their names are not made public at present. The arrest of Mrs. Somers & Co. was made under general order No. 33, which will be court martialled. Dr. J. E. Stephenson was also arrested for disloyal language, and is to be sent south.

Contraband shipments are being seized almost daily by custom officers. All methods to send goods, etc., into Tennessee are resorted to, the latest being medicines in coffins.

Mayor Hatch has ordered the city police to arrest all deserters found in the city, and turn them over to the military authorities.

A pontoon bridge is being constructed across Licking river, back of Covington and Newport, connecting the fortifications, by order of Gen. Burnside.

The new iron clad gunboats—the Clifton and James Thompson—will leave for the seat of war to-morrow evening.

Gen. Burnside has prohibited traffic in confederate scrip, in his department, as being in violation of order No. 33.

Fifty-six negroes were shipped from this city to-day, for Massachusetts, for Fred. Douglass' regiment.

St. Louis, April 24.

Gov. Gamble has called four regiments of militia into the service for thirty days.

General Curtis has received an order that no negroes shall be taken from this city without a special permit, in consequence of the extensive kidnapping in this vicinity.

Dispatches at headquarters announce the arrival of McNeill's command at Cape Girardeau yesterday. That place and Pilot Knob are regarded as secure. The rebels occupy Fredericktown, 22 miles east of Pilot Knob.

MADISON, Wis., April 23.

Acting Governor Lewis has issued a proclamation especially recommending the observance of the day of fasting and prayer (next Thursday) appointed by the President, by laying aside all secular business, and devoting the day to confession of sins and prayer to the Almighty Ruler for forgiveness, the speedy triumph of our forces over armed rebellion, and the restoration of peace.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Capt. Worden was yesterday ordered to report to Admiral Gregory, at New York, to assist in fitting out the iron-clads now in process of construction there.

Thirty rebel prisoners, captured in Western Virginia by Gen. Milroy's troops, have arrived here. Eighteen of the rebels took the oath of allegiance, and seven of them signified their intention of enlisting in a loyal Virginia regiment.

Gov. Johnson's Tennessee force is not to exceed twenty-five thousand men, to be mustered in during the war, and is to include negro regiments.

Richmond papers of the 20th mention a battle near Newbern, lasting an hour and a half, and stating that at its end the rebels were forced to retire with small loss.

A Washington special to the New York Evening Post, this afternoon, says: "The sales of government 6-20 bonds are very large. For some days past the bonds have been selling faster than the government can print them."

It is raining in torrents here. The Potomac and Rappahannock are very high. The roads are horrible.

CAIRO, April 23.

The steamboat White River reports that batteries at Vicksburg last Monday night, without loss.

Dispatches of this evening from Memphis, say that transports are now running from Young's Point to Warrenton without obstruction. The rebel batteries are all silent.

STONK CITY, Iowa, April 20.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Col. Malcolm, one of the employees of the American Fur Co., has just arrived here in a steamer from the gold mines of the upper Missouri, 2,200 miles by river, and 1,500 by land above this place.

The party brings 300 pounds in gold dust. They say that miners made five dollars a day the past winter, and had to use hot water to wash their gold. They report 6,000 persons already in the mines.

The first boat of the season—the Isabella—arrived here a few days since, laden with government stores for Gen. Cook's command. She returned immediately after discharging, for another load. The steamer, or Robt. Campbell is a few miles below, also loaded with quartermaster and ordnance stores. This begins to look something like active operations against the hostile red-skins, who have been so long suffering to go "unwhipped of justice."

The Indians have already commenced to divide up into small parties for guerrilla Gen. Cook will be able to catch them after he gets into their country. It is feared, however, that no exertion will be spared on his part to mete out to these inhuman devils a just and speedy punishment, and if the expedition is not a success, it will be because of the impossibility to come up with the enemy.

St. Louis, April 24.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The rebels took possession of Fredericktown, yesterday morning, capturing the telegraph operators there, and a few of the enrolled militia

residents. There is a rumor mentioned at Davidson's headquarters that the rebels' occupation of the place was contested by the enrolled militia, but nothing definite is known.

A cavalry raid by rebels, toward St. Genevieve, is predicted.

No boats are yet allowed to go down the river.

A report, through General Herron's headquarters, represents Price at Pocahontas with 12,000 conscripts. Marmaduke is in command in Southeast Missouri.

Gen. Vandever has assumed command at Rolla. Fayetteville has been evacuated by Col. Harrison—the troops falling back on Springfield. Scouting in the vicinity of every military post has been carried on for the last few days with great activity.

It is announced semi-officially, that a gunboat will soon be ready to convey steamers down the river to Cairo. There is no serious apprehension of the present raid of the rebels inflicting mischief to any great extent. The preparations are ample for the emergency. As usual, hundreds of absurd rumors have been circulated to-day.

The Democrat publishes the following to-morrow morning, Friday: The well known Memphis packet Belle Memphis was cut out from our levee on Friday morning at three or four o'clock. At least the circumstances attending the clandestine departure of that vessel in the small hours, has led some to the fear that she has been captured by a carefully concocted and boldly executed rebel scheme. This morning the agents and some of the officers were engaged in talking over the event, and attempting to come to a satisfactory explanation of the mysterious affair, but they were still in a bewildered condition at last accounts.

It seems that at three or four o'clock a m., twenty armed men, headed by one who called himself a member of Gen. Curtis' staff, seized the boat, the captain and clerk, and other of the officers being absent in the city, and administered an oath of secrecy to the passengers and all of the crew and officers who remained. They administered the same oath to the gentleman acting as the vessel's aid, and sent him ashore. As soon as steams could be made, the boat backed out without supplies of food, fuel or anything else, and there is no boat at present in port fast enough to overtake her.

CAIRO, April 24.

The steamer Hillman arrived from Memphis this evening. Her news was mainly anticipated by telegraph last night. The Hillman brought nearly one million dollars, in the hands of the express company, for soldiers to their families—mainly from those at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

Hon. W. H. Green and G. W. Hall were yesterday put under arrest here, charged with uttering copperhead or disloyal sentiments. They are both paroled for five days, after which they will come to trial.

The gunboat Chocoma left her moorings yesterday to go into active service.

The new tin-clad, called the Naumkeag, arrived from Cincinnati.

Special to the Times, 23, via Cairo, 24.

According to the best information, no fighting of consequence occurred on the Coldwater river, or near Hernando, yesterday. Several houses were burned at Hernando yesterday.

It is reported that Holly Springs has been occupied by the federals.

Major Hayes, of the 5th Ohio cavalry, died from the shot received near Hernando on Saturday. His remains were brought to this city, and the military turned out to the funeral to-day.

During the fighting thus far the federal loss has been small. One colonel is reported killed; his name is unascertained.

Rebel reports say that Gen. Loring has arrived from Fort Pemberton, with several thousand men, and reinforced Chalmers. More hard fighting is anticipated.

Between 60 and 70 prisoners, from Coldwater and other sources, arrived yesterday and to-day.

Acting Governor Lewis has issued a proclamation especially recommending the observance of the day of fasting and prayer (next Thursday) appointed by the President, by laying aside all secular business, and devoting the day to confession of sins and prayer to the Almighty Ruler for forgiveness, the speedy triumph of our forces over armed rebellion, and the restoration of peace.

When the gunboats and transports ran the blockade, on Thursday night, all went past the Warrenton batteries also, but the Forest Queen, which, being disabled, put in at the mouth of the lower canal for repairs. On Tuesday she ran by Warrenton and joined the fleet. She was not fired on.

There is nothing new from Greenville, Mississippi.

Nothing reliable can be obtained relative to fighting on the Coldwater.

St. Paul, Minn., April 24.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The condemned Sioux who have been imprisoned at Mankato since last fall, passed here to-day on the steamer Favorite bound for Denver. The whole affair was conducted with great secrecy to prevent trouble with citizens. They were embarked during the night of the 21st. The citizens of Mankato awoke to find the prisoners gone.

Forty-eight prisoners, not condemned, were left at Fort Snelling. Two hundred and twenty-four Indians are twenty-four squaws, who go as cooks, waiters on the river. The orders for their removal were sent from Washington a month ago, but so well kept secret as to surprise all engaged in it. The Favorite was instructed to land only for wood. She did not stop here, and but few knew of the movement, until she passed.

These Indians will be turned over to the military authorities at Davenport, and confined at hard labor during the Indian war, and probably for life.

Great indignation and excitement prevail at this removal, as the citizens had determined they should not leave alive. This removes seven companies from guard duty for the expedition which leaves next Monday.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Richmond Whig, of the 21st, on the authority of a despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says that the rebel Gen. Chalmers' command has repulsed 4000 of our cavalry, artillery and infantry at Coldwater, and that the Union troops retreated in great haste and confusion. Chalmers was pursuing energetically.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

World's special.—A partial revolution has been effected in the ordnance bureau of the navy department in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston, and new instructions have been issued respecting the arrangement of iron-clads, not only of those at Fort Royal, but those now building. Dahlgren guns are to be removed, and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a load, is to be substituted. This is to be done before an attack on Charleston is renewed.

By means of this change a single effective shot may be made. It also may be effectively bombarded at such greater distance by new guns now in process of construction, but it is believed several weeks will elapse before they can be put in a sufficient number of monitors to permit the renewal of the attack on Charleston. It was rumored at one time that Ericsson protested against sending his iron clad into collision with the forts at Charleston with no better armament than they carried. At least the necessity of a change is admitted.

and acted upon at the navy department.

Special to the Tribune.—From the army we learn that continuous rains have prevailed the last few days, and that even brooks are unfordable, and the difficulty of transportation and supplies is greatly increased, and in some cases rendered almost impossible.

The case of the Peterhoff and her mails is still under consideration. The majority of the cabinet are understood to disapprove of the course finally pursued, holding that the executive as a whole has no right to interfere with the administration of justice, and that the attorney general is the solely authorized channel of communication between it and the judiciary. It is well known that the attorney general has given an elaborate opinion and heretofore maintained that the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government are co-ordinate.

Special to Times.—Surgeon Wyncoop, of the 6th army corps, is under close arrest for talking to a rebel family near our lines, whom he was allowed to attend professionally, about the movements of our cavalry, and our military plans generally. He will be tried by military commission.

Special to Herald.—The President intends to assign to active duty in the field a military officer of every grade who is fit for field service. Their places are to be filled with those who by wounds or sickness have been rendered unable to perform active duties elsewhere, but entirely competent for office work.

NEWBURN, April 22.

Special to Tribune.—The rebel force which for nearly three weeks invested Washington, suddenly disappeared on the night of the 15th. Gen. Foster was preparing an expedition across the country for the relief of the beleaguered town of Hill, with his entire command, reached here.

Preparations were immediately made to follow up the rebel force. A march from Newbern to Washington revealed the fact, however, that a small force of rebel cavalry only remained within reach of Foster's command. Two hundred rebel cavalry were charged by 70 men of 3d New York cavalry a few miles distant from Washington on Saturday morning last. The rebels were routed and fled on horseback. The rebel captain, Jas. Richardson, was made prisoner together with several of his men, and their battle flag captured, and is now in the possession of the 3d New York.

The Massachusetts troops at Washington occupied the rebel works at Hill's Point the morning after their evacuation, and made a number of prisoners who had remained in the rear. The rebel force is believed to have gone in the direction of Richmond.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Flour rather staidier; 6,804,90 extra extra. Wheat dull and nominal; 1,634 1/2 winter red and amber western. Corn shade firmer; 83,900 sound; 81,87 unsound. Pork quiet. Whiskey dull, 43c.

St. Louis, April 24.

A correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Rolla, says: Marmaduke has a force of 10,000 rebels in Southeast Missouri, and Price 12,000 conscripts at Pocahontas. Doubtless an engagement will ensue.

—left for Rolla on Wednesday with a brigade of cavalry, some artillery and infantry. The remainder of Gen. Ewing's and Owsen's divisions were ordered to move yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 23.

The severe rain ceased last night. The rebel pickets informed ours they had a new general on their side, who treated them with great severity. His name is General Starvation.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The North Star, from Aspinwall 17th, arrived with \$257,000 in specie.

A RADICAL SPEECH BY A CONSERVATIVE.—Among the speakers at a great Union meeting at Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th inst., was Gen. S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, who, in his address, was a "conservative" of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks Gen. Carey said:

"Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. [Laughter.] This war will not cease until slavery is sunken. It has been the economy of God in all past history to make slaveholding nations fight for the removal of the curse.

"I am not first; but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down rebels. [Cheers.] We are all come to this we can cease the war. [Voices, 'That's so!'] Let us save the Union and the constitution, and God will take care of the white and black races.

"When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor.

"If you think Mr. Lincoln weak, then the greatest scorn you are if you do not say so. [Cheers.]

"A rebel has but two rights—a constitutional right to be hung, and a divine right to be d—d. [Terrific cheers.] God bless Mr. Lincoln, with all his faults. [Roaring applause.]

"We are making history; let us pledge to make it well."

NORTH NEWBETHOLD WORLD.—Prof. Agassiz begins in the Atlantic Monthly for March a new series of scientific articles under the title, "America the Old World," in which he maintains that the American continent has been falsely denominated the New World. "Here was the first dry land lifted out of the waters, here the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth beside; and while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far West."

A dirty copperhead demagogue, M. Y. Johnson by name, who resides in Galena, and was put in Fort Lafayette last fall for encouraging enlistments and released after the state furnished his quota, is now engaged in going round the country and giving a history of his pretended sufferings, a company of course with copious abuse of the government through whose lenity such reptiles are permitted to go at large. At Mineral Point, recently, in a speech before the democratic club, the Tribune says "he thanked God that the rebels had six of the brave federal officers in close confinement at Richmond as hostages for a rebel pirate confined in Fort Lafayette."

The preservation of copper from corrosion furnishes us with exquisite specimens of ancient art. We have before us a small coin, weighing less than one eighth of a cent, coined in the reign of Constantine the Great, on which a representation of Remulus and Remus, with the wolf, is as perfect as on the day of its coinage.—*Journal Commerce.*

The debt of the confederate government is \$800,000,000 and the Charleston Mercury estimates the yearly current expenses of the government in the future at \$84,000,000, or about seven dollars a year to each man, woman and child, white and black—eight or nine times as much as any tax ever levied in South Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book,
FOR use in the Congregational Church, a full sup-
ply at 25c. per copy. J. S. BROWN, ap24
Janesville, April 25th, 1863.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

Concentrated Lye,
An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard
and soft, without the trouble of putting up loose
lye. Try it for sale at the
Sign of the Golden Rod,
Main street. (ap25)w C. B. COLWELL.

10,000 Evergreens!

from five to eight feet high, at the low price of
Fifty Cents Each
In variety.
AUSTRIAN P

